QL
690
S4J37

Smithsonian Institution
Libraries

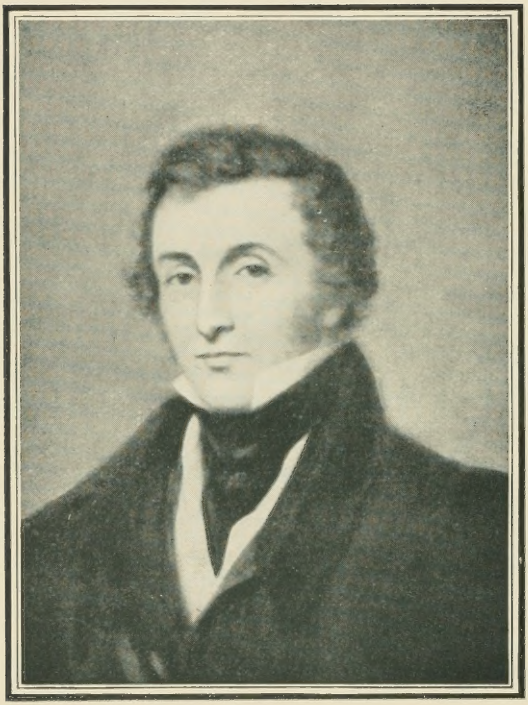
Alexander Wetmore

1946 *Sixth Secretary* 1953

A. Wetmore 24

D-3

SMITHSONIAN
MAR 15 1985
LIBRARIES



SIR WILLIAM JARDINE, *circa* 1822.
From a Portrait at Luce.
[*See* " A Naturalist's Calendar," pp. 88-124.]

690
S4J37
BIRDS

Jardine, William, Sir.

Reprinted from the Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.—21st February, 1919.

A Naturalist's Calendar, kept by Sir William Jardine, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., &c., at Jardine Hall, Dumfriesshire, from 1st January to 31st May, 1829.

Edited by Hugh S. Gladstone, M.A., F.Z.S., F.R.S.E.

Introduction.

In 1910 my friend J. A. Harvie-Brown of Dunipace lent me a booklet in which Sir William Jardine had made a "Callendar" of natural history notes as recorded by him at Jardine Hall. I carefully transcribed these notes at the time and added such observations as appeared to be of interest. I then submitted my observations to several friends and incorporated the remarks with which they favoured me. It was my intention to publish Sir William's "Callendar" immediately, but for various reasons I was prohibited from so doing. Eight years are not a long span in the life of man, but the years 1910 to 1918 have, I regret to say, robbed me of many a valued friend and adviser. During this period there have been many changes in the nomenclature of plants and birds; I have, however, adhered in my notes to the nomenclature in vogue in 1910.

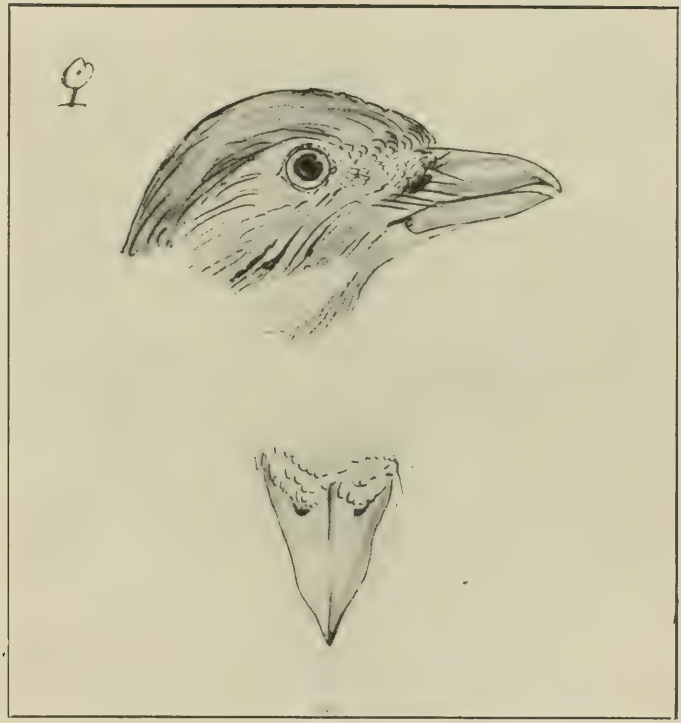
Sir William was a man of twenty-nine years of age at the time of writing his "Callendar," the idea of which may well have been inspired by the example of Gilbert White's

Naturalist's Calendar first published in 1795. Jardine Hall, his home where the majority of his records were made, is in the parish of Applegarth and Sibbaldbie, in the county of Dumfries; lat., 55 deg. 10 min. 30 sec. N.; long., 3 deg. 25 min. W.; and situated at an altitude of 190 feet above sea level.

I presume that the "Callendar" was included in Dr Harvie-Brown's bequest to the Royal Scottish Museum in 1916, and that it is now safely treasured there. It forms part of a thin octavo volume ($7\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.), in the preliminary pages of which Sir William has written an account of his trip to Holland, in August, 1825, to see the ornithological collection of C. J. Temminck. This account is of no local interest but the booklet contains one or two pencil sketches of birds' heads which testify to Sir William's ability as a draftsman. At the conclusion of the description of his Dutch tour several pages are utilised for recording various natural history observations made at Jardine Hall in 1826 and 1828; these, few though they are, I transcribed since they refer to Dumfriesshire. The remaining pages of the booklet are utilised for a "Naturalist's Calendar" for 1829, which it is to be regretted stops at the end of May of that year.

In my desire to copy Sir William's notes as near to the original as possible I have gone so far as to repeat many misspellings, or slips of the pen, such as "callendar," for calendar; "par," for parr; "plumb," for plum; "topp," for top; "rapidlye," for rapidly; etc. Spaces that have been left blank by Sir William I have indicated thus |——|; and each word that is indecipherable is shewn by —?—. Doubtful words are placed in square brackets and queried [——?].

The abbreviations that occur from time to time throughout the manuscript are Bar., barometer; Boist., boisterous; Br., breeze; cult., cultivated; Edinr., Edinburgh; fl., first opening of flower; H., hail; l., first opening of leaf; R., rain; Shs., showers; sl., slight; st. and str., strong; var., variety; and, of course, N., S., E., W. stand for the four points of the compass. The numerals occurring in the text refer to my notes, which are printed at the end of Sir William's "Callendar."



Sketch by Sir William Jardine, entitled—"*Psaris Nov. Spec.—Hab. Pernambuco;*" presumably *Tityra inquisitor, Lichtenstein.*

It must be remembered that the records of the arrival or departure of birds, the fl. or l. of flowers, trees, etc., when recorded as late, or early, are considered entirely from a Dumfriesshire standpoint. It seems unnecessary here to give any review of the whole but it is remarkable, as regards birds, that so few of the *Sylviidæ* are mentioned; there can be little doubt that we nowadays have a far larger number of these summer visitants than were met with in Sir William's time; this increase being in great measure brought about by the extended area now under afforestation.

Sir William Jardine's Notes in 1826.[01]

28th Febry.—Lapwings (*Vanellus cristatus*)[1] at Perch Hall loch,[2] a few [scattered ?] individuals were also on the moors of Esk dale,[3] and during the two following days, 1st and 2nd March, they were increasing, and were seen coming in in small flocks of 5 or six. Sometimes singly and in pairs.

28th March—Woodcocks[4] have not yet left the country, when out to-day with the Stirling and Linlithgow foxhounds[5] two or three were raised from the covers, and several have been seen during the last week.

4th April—White Rump[6] first seen this season (1826). Most probably some would be arrived a few days earlier.

22nd April—Whinchat.[7] Riverside[8] opposite [Garvies ?][9] old house. Silvia Trochilus,[10] I have heard it since the 18th, saw it to-day 22 April.

27th April—Hirundo Riparia,[11] Jardine Hall.

30th April—Hirundo Domestica[12] near Dumfries,[13] at Jardine Hall 1st May. Mr Carruthers,[14] Dormont, says he saw both about a week since.

"On the 28th of March swallows[12] in numbers were seen flying about Dugaldston Loch."[15]—*Dumfries Courier*, April, 1826.[16]

Anthus Arboreus[17] end of April, 1826, Jardine Hall, cannot fix the exact date.

2nd May—Totanus Hippoleucus.[18] Jardine Hall.

5th May—Cuculus Canorus.[19] Jardine Hall.

12th May—Hirundo urbica.[20] Jardine Hall.
Cypselus Apus.[21] Jardine Hall.

14th May—Sylvia [——], Sedge Bird.[22] Jardine Hall.
Rock Lark, Anthus petrosa.[23] Weight, 6½ Drs. male.[24]
do. do. 7 Drams about 1 grain.[24]

15th May—Whitethroat.[25] Jardine Hall.

17th May—Greater Petty Chaps.[26] Jardine Hall.

18th May—Ophioglossum vulgatum.[27] on the seashore about ½ mile above Southerness[28] among the whins[29] in hollows; not in perfection.

19th May—Spotted Flycatcher.[30] Dumfries.[13] Col. Grierson's[31] garden.

Sir William Jardine's Notes in 1828.

List of seeds sown at Jardine Hall, May 24th, 1828.

The Tallies agree with the subjoined numbers.

1. a Mespilus[32] .....Rae Hills[33] Shrubbery.
2. from a weeping ash[34] .....Arbigland.[35]
3. Potentilla Nepaulensis.[36]
4. Arenaria Marina[37] .....Southerness.[28]
5. Cochlearia [illegible][38] .....Southerness.[28]
6. Saxifraga Granulatus[39] .....Southerness.[28]
7. Orobus[40] .....Rocks, Southerness.[28]
8. Variegated columbine[41] .....Murraythwaite.[42]
9. Bladder nut[43] .....Jardine Hall Garden.
10. Broom with downy pods[44] .....Staffordshire.
11. A grass .....on the Barony of Ross.[45]

Sir William Jardine's "Callendar Kept at Jardine Hall, 1829."

January, 1829.

JAN.	Thermometer, exposure nearly North. Taken at 9 o'clock Morning; Evening about 11. Morn.	Even.	Barometer taken at 9 o'clock a.m. daily. Inches.	Remarks on Weather.	Winds Daily.	Callendar.
1.	40½	30	29¼	During this winter there has only been one day when the pools have been frozen. For the last two months the wind has been nearly South, sometimes nearly calm generally rising at nights. Very thin Ice on the first. fine clear day.	N.W. Towards night a point to E. High all day.	Black Wagtail[46] in small flocks on the ploughed land and fallows. Water Ouzel[47] fishes regularly and has been on the river[8] for one or two months. Laurestinus[48] already shedding their flowers. Potentilla Nepaulensis[36] flowered open border in day or two time. Purple Azalea[49] likewise. Salmon have now nearly completed spawning.[50] Helleborus Niger[51] primula veris[52] in garden. Anemone[53] Hepatica red[54] various Polyanthi[55] in flower. 4 Morillons[56] in River[8] for first time this year, Polygala Chanœbuxis.[57] Whin[29] partially in flower.
2.	38	32½	29.4-½	Fine clear day calm, and rather overcast at night from the moisture and great evaporation. Very top of Hartfell[58] slightly whitened with snow. Very thin ice.	Rather Calm Nearly direct N.	

JAN.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Weather.	Winds.	Callendar.
3.	33	35	29.4-½	Queensberry[59] on topp slightly whitened. Very thin ice.	Nearly North very calm and close. Smoke of farmhouses in all directions.	
4.	39	37	29.1-½	Very fine clear day. High N. wind. Very slight frost during night.	N. High. Continues same all day	
5.	34	33¾	29.5	Morning fine clear. Snow on the lower range of the Moffat[60] and the highest Dinwoodie Hills.[61] Clear all day.	N. morning high fell by 3 o'clock.	
6.	33	29 12 o'clock	29.6-½	Morning fine. Snow extended further down the range. Clear and frosty during whole day, light wind, N.E., calm at night.	N. light breeze a point to E. in the evening.	Golden eyes[62] shot in river, Kingfisher[63] seen. Salmon still spawn.[50]
7.	33½	33	29.7	Morning dull. Strong Hoar frost. Day clear. At night a slight fall with the dew Night dull, at 11 o'clock Threatening a fall of fine snow. Rather fresh. Barometer fallen about $\frac{1}{11}$ since morning.[64]	N. light. By evening N.E. and at 11 o'clock N.E. by E.	

JAN.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Weather.	Winds.	Callendar.
8.	32	28¼	29½	Morning rather dull. Fine, day fine.	Wind nearly N. Calm.	
9.	34	36½	29.4-½	Morning dull. Frost still continues dull during the day, and rather feeling fresh at night.	N. calm morning, rather higher by night.	Three Morillons[56] shot. Snipes[65] on the riverside[8] from the frost. Fieldfares[66] about the House.[67] Fieldfares[66] have appeared about house.[67] Creeper[68] frequently heard. Chaffinches[69] in large flocks. Males and females mixed.[70] Some mountain finches[71] among them.
10.	35	35½	29.3	Dull during the whole day slight showers of snow. Many passing showers on the hills. On the 10th the lower hills were covered with snow. Gayfield hill[72] about 800 feet.	Morning S.E. Towards night nearly E. sharp breeze.	
11.	35	35	29.4	Morning dull fine. During day clear fine. Slight Breeze.	E. slight breezes.	Artichokes[73] to supper to-night, & during last month.
12.	34	36	29.7-½	Morning dull, continuing so whole day. Towards night rather fresh, slight indication of showers.	N. slight breeze.	Dundiver[74] in river.[8]

JAN.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Weather.	Winds.	Callendar.
13	36	30½	29.8	Morning dull fine. Dull during day cloudy slight showers of small snow on the higher grounds. Cleared by dusk to frost.	N. during the day slightly to the West night.	
14.	30½	32	29.6-¾	Morning fine clear. Day fine; by 7 o'clock overcast and rather misty. Barometer falling.	Morning N. Towards evening E. and by 7 o'clock nearly S. Barometer falling. Dull and misty.	
15.	33½	31	29.4	Morning and day dull but fine. Evening dulll. Barometer still falling.	South E. varying. light breeze.	
16.	30	32	29.2	Dull and cloudy during day. At night about 9 o'clock a slight snow shower.	Morning S.W. During day nearly N. Evening N.E.	Murraythwaite[42] Vinca Minor[75] in flower.
17.	32	31½	29.3-½	Dull during the whole day. fine. Slight shower of very small snow in morning.	N. very light breeze. At night calm.	
18.	32	24½	29.5	Morning fine clear. Fine clear during day. Evening Beautiful.	N. very light, evening and night perfectly calm.	
19.	21½	22½	29.6-½	Whole day clear and Beautiful.	Very calm. During day rather Southerly. At night N. calm.	3 little Grebes[76] in river[8] one shot. Alnus canadensis Catkins[77] bursting.

JAN.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Weather.	Winds.	Callendar.
20.	23	24	29.6-½	Whole day clear and Beautiful.	Calm wind following the sun. Night N.	River[3] considerably frozen. Common wild ducks[78] are now forced to resort to it and the ditches. Golden eye,[62] Morillons,[56] Tufted Ducks[79] seen. Larks[80] in immense flocks.
21.	24½	27	29.5	Whole day clear and Beautiful. Calm.	Calm Morning N. following the sun during day at night S. and continuing W.	Wild duck[78] in still greater numbers in River.[8] Golden eye,[62] Tufted Ducks.[79] Teal[81] for the first time and Wigeon[82] of the latter two killed. Wild geese[83] about in flocks.
22.	25	25	29.3-½	Day fine clear. The wind rather high.	Rather high E.	Wild fowl still in river.[8] The common gull[84] now begins to frequent it. Mostly young of the first year, in the stead of ploughed fields. Fieldfers[66] in flocks on the pastures still wild not to be approached in gun shot Woodpigeons[85] in abundance in the turnip fields. Boys crossing river[8] on the ice.[86a]
23.	31	20	29.3	Morning thick cloudy wind high frequent snow showers and every appearance of snow storm. By midday clear. Freezing very hard evening. rivers closed up except at streams.	E. rather high, Howling.	

JAN.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Weather.	Winds.	Callendar.
24.	27½	23 Risen 1½ during last hour	29.3	Cloudy with snow showers during the whole day from N.E. every appearance of storm.	N.E. sharp breeze.	Goosanders[86b] and Dundivers,[74] little Grebe[76] and Kingfishers.[63] Fieldfares[66] separating from flocks and becoming tame, Snipes[65] by riverside.[8] Larks[80] in flocks.
25	28	25½	29.2	Fine, occasionally overcast with snow showers. Barometer fallen since morn. to 28.9-¾.	N. and N.E. slight Breeze, at night rather high.	
26.	32	36	28.5-½	Wind very boisterous from midnight from the East Snow commencing about 6 morning. continuing to 1 forenoon after that day dull, wind high from S.E.	E. towards night S.E. high.	Snipes[65] in abundance in diches. Killed 5 couple. Water rail,[87] Geese[83] in Holms.[88]
27.	38	37	28.6	Morning fine but dull Thaw. Mid-day wind high violent rain. Evening fine dul Threatening rain. ⅛ inch rain.	Wind E. Toward even. S.E. high.	
28.	40	34	29	Day fine mild slight showers midday at 5 o'clock inclining frost. Bar. rising.	N.E. morn. Even. W. nearly calm.	Golden eye,[62] Tufted Ducks[79] in river.[8] Wildgeese[83] in Holms.[88]
29.	36	35	29.1	Day fine mild rather dull Wind in morning high.	N. in morning sharp breeze.	

JAN.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Weather.	Winds.	Callendar.
30.	36½	36	29.2	Day dull Showery in morning setting to gentle frost even.	N. light breeze.	Same birds still in river.[8] A few snow bunting[89] on the Sandbeds feeding. A fresh fall of snow on hills had driven them down.
31.	36	30½	29.7	Day fine and clear. [Warm ?]	Morn. E. at even N. light.	partridges[90] ?

February, 1829.

FEB.	Thermometer, 9 morn., about 11 night. Morn.	Even.	Barometer, 9 a.m. daily.	Winds Daily.	Callendar, Remarks, Weather, etc.
1.	31	30	29.9	Morn South and very raw [but ?] Rather round to E. E by N. in even.	Very fine.
2.	31½	33	29.9-½	Very calm from N.	Day dull and very calm Slight fine snow shower in morning.
3.	32	35	29.9-½	Very calm from N.E.	Calm mild dull day Towards evening very thick and misty, continuing so during night, and still on the morn. of the 4.
4.	37	46	29.7	Wind N.W. but calm during day. At night wind and boisterous. from N.W. Night cloudy clear.	Morn very thick mist, calm and mild. Slight drizzling rain. By 3 o'clock clearing but dull. Snowdrop[91] bursting one or two nearly out. Bittern[92] and Glaucous Gull[93] sent me from Dumfries.
5.	45	42½	29.8	W. and N.W. but calm.	Cloudy mild and calm. Crows[94] are here now for the last two mild days resorting in the morn and even. to the breeding places.

FEB.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Winds daily.	Callendar, Remarks, Weather, etc.
6.	46	41	29.7-½	W. calm.	Dull, calm and very mild, geese[83] Have still passed upwards. Partridges[90] since the mild weather have begun to pair,[95] a few coveys only remaining entire. Hares[96] are bucking openly. This operation has been going on for a fortnight or three weeks, but since the temperature became above 40 has been nearly at its height.
7.	47	39	29.6-½	N. and N.W. sharp breeze.	Fine clear and mild with a sharp breeze. Goosanders[74] flock of 7 in river, Fieldfares[66] in flocks on the pastures Five swans[97] at Castle Loch Lochmaben[98] where they have remained for three weeks. Common wild duck[78] are now paired and pairing.[99] A few salmon still on the streams spawning.[50] A few of the crows[94] appear to remain all night and by morning are very busy about the nests. Many however apparently fixing situations etc. and other preliminaries. Carrion crows[100] have now paired. Although these generally remain in pairs during winter, single birds about this period seek mates. Magpies[101] are also come to their old resorts for breeding places.
8.	40½	39	29.9	N. very low breeze during night howling.	The day rather dull but fine and very mild Small birds commencing spring notes[102] particularly redbreast[103] and the Titmice,[104] Com. Bees[105] on the heath edgings. Snowdrops[91] nearly out. During the night of 8 or morning of 9th Hoar frost.

FEB.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Winds daily.	Calendar, Remarks, Weather, etc.
9.	36	42¼	29.8-½	N. very calm.	Day dull, calm and very mild, Blackbird[106] singing. Early potatoes from the pit at table.[107]
10	41	|—|	29.8-½	N.W. calm.	Dull but still mild. Flocks of fieldfares[66] and redwings[108] Crows[94] increase in numbers and remain all night. Partridges[90] now seen all paired,[95] male utters his peculiar cry when raised. Winter aconites[109] in flower.
11.	47	48½	29.8-½	N.W. calm. At night increasing.	Dull slight showers in morn. Three o'clock thick and rain very mild. Thrush[110] singing.
12.	50	43½ at noon 52	29.7	N.N.W. Breeze at night calm.	Dull very slight showers in morning Mild, Morillons[56] in river.[8] Fieldfares[66] on pastures, Sap running pretty freely in the Maples.[111] A. Tartaria[112] and alnus canadensis in nearly full flower—Catkins.[77]
13.	43	42	29.7	N.W. light breeze.	Very dull but fine, Lapwings[1] in flocks on the fallows and pastures preparatory to pairing. Ranunculus aquatilis[113] in flower.
14.	44.	46	29.5-½	Morning N. At even S. S.S.E.	Dull. Slight breeze, Mild. Fieldfares[66] and Redwings[108] still on pastures. Chaffinches[69] in flocks,[70] perhaps the great migratory portion before they leave this. Black and White Wagtail[46] pairing.
15.	48	46	29.4	W. S.W. Morning calm. At night slight breeze.	Dull and cloudy Showers, Rain for two hours from 2 to 4. Evening lowering. Chaffinches[69] still in flocks mostly males but some females.[70] Same place for several days before migration feeding on the ploughed land Same place for several years past.

FEB.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Winds daily.	Callendar, Remarks, Weather, etc.
16.	47½	43	29.3-½	Morning S.W. changing gradually to to W.N W and N. Morning dull and cloudy Heavy rain about 1 o'clock with N W and N. wind.	Morning dull and cloudy. Threatening rain till one o'clock, then heavy wind Sharp breeze from N W. and N. About 6 cleared and fair. Wind N. Magpies[101] paired and working about their nests. Water ouzel[47] yesterday still about river.[8]
17.	35	31	29.3-½	Morn N. day N. and N E. Fresh gale.	Day clear Slight frost during night Moffat and higher hills quite white the lower ranges[60] partially covered with snow. Redwings[108] driven in to the beeches.
18.	32½	36	29.4	E and S E. sharp breeze, at night loud and blowing hard.	Day fine and clear but remarkably cold from the S.E. wind. and from the change from the mild weather of the preceding week. At night (about 7 o'clock) overcast Wind high and threatening some fall Barometer falling .1 and ¼ since morning. Birds of all sorts are quite still and in a manner benumbed from the change and for a day have put on their winter habits.
19.	34	41	29.1	S and S E Moderate.	Morning raw and dull, milder as the day increased, at night overcast. Heavy rain about 6 or 7. Thick fog during night drizzling rain Helleborous viridis[114] in fl.
20.	43½	41	29¼	S. Morn. calm even slight breeze.	Day cloudy occasional gleams of sunshine, fine and mild Woodpigeons[85] cooing,[115] Hepatica all in flower, fully.[116]
21.	41	39	28.8-½	N.E. sharp Breeze cold and piercing.	Day fine clear occasional clouds Sharp N.E breeze. Yellow crocus[117] bursting. Black Headed gulls[118] are in small flocks on the fallows following plough. No appearance of black head.[119] Water Ouzel[47] still in river.[8] Black Wagtails[46] beginning to pair their note oftener

FEB.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Winds daily.	Callendar, Remarks, Weather, etc.
					Heard. (in flying which they do by jerks the note is always uttered in the descent longer and shorter according to the undulation. See photographic reproduction of this page of Sir W. J.'s diary.) lambs at Annan Hill.[120] Vanessa urticæ[121] in my room most probably a late chrysalis of last year Remaining in room.[122]
22.	41	36	28.9	N.E and E in even. rather High cold piercing, blowing loud at night.	Day fine and clear Sharp N.E. Breeze. Alder[123] in flower. Cochlearia[38] from Southerness[28] in fl.
23.	31½	28⅔	29.1	N.E. breeze At night nearly calm.	Day fine clear during night frost sharp. Sun possessing great power at noon. In Pigeon-cot one or two nests with eggs.[124] Moles[125] for last fortnight very busy. and now begin to throw up the large hillocks to contain the nests etc. Few crows[94] yet remain all night, depart after a few circles, about 5 o'clock for some of the large fir woods, fly in bodies very regularly, the whole getting first to a certain height in the air, during day very busy debating.
24.	31	30½	29¼	Wind E. In the morn a point N. sharp breeze.	Morning fine and clear by 11 o'clock rather overcast from the evaporation of a strong Hoar frost. Good many woodcocks[4] in plantations, redwings[103] feeding in flocks on the lawn. One or two crows[94] carrying sticks Jack Snipes[126] at Loch.[2] Frost so hard in the morning as to stop ploughing. Thermometer probably a little lower than on [twenty-third ?] Daphne Mezereum[127] in flower.

FEB.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Winds daily.	Calendar, Remarks, Weather, etc.
25.	31½	34	29.4-½	N.E sharp breeze.	Day fine with sharp breeze clear. Frost rather hard during night. Ploughs stopped. Crows[94] carrying sticks in morn: Snipes[65] are not yet paired.[128]. Geese[129] laying.
26.	35½	37	29.5-½	N.N.E. Blowing hard.	Dull and overcast. Blowing hard, about 12 threatening snow, which turned to heavy rain. At night thick mist and heavy drizzling rain.
27.	42	41	29.6-½	N. calm.	Morning dull few slight showers gradually clearing to fine clear and mild day by 10 o'clock. All spring again. by even mist rising in hollows, and rather sharp. Night thick and misty. Bees[105] crowding on Heath border.
28.	42	36	29.7-½	S.W. slight breeze.	Day fine and mild but rather dull, yellow crocus[117] fully out. Crows[94] now VERY busy in morning. Water ouzel[47] still about river[3] not paired[130] singing. Redwings[108] still in flocks. Missel Thrus[131] in pairs about plantations, all birds in full song.[132]

March, 1829.

MAR.					
1.	35½	31	29.7-½	S.E. slight breeze.	Day fine, mild, clear, Curlew[133] calling flying high in passing. Most probably now preparing to post to the muirs[134] to breed. Individuals pass and repass for many days previous these small flocks, and they pass for probably 3 or four-weeks before fixing.[135]
2.	30	29½	29.9	S. and S.E. slight breeze.	Day fine clear, frost during night. Sun with considerable power. Bees[105] out and very busy.

Callendar kept at the Westthirdle

Feby 1829

20 day cloudy occasional gleams of Sunshine. fine & mild —
Wood pigeon cooing — Hepatica all in flower — July —

21 day fine clear occasional clouds
Hawk N.E. breeze — Yellow crocus bursting — Black Headed Gulls one in small flocks on the Fallows following Ploughs — Appearance of black head — Water ousel still in pairs — Black Wag tails beginning to assume their little afternoon Screech (in flying which they do by fits & starts the note is always uttered in the descent longer & shorter according to the undulation — Lambs at common Hills

Ravens on tree in my own Park building a new nest & Crows busy in same

22 Day fine & clear Hawk N.E. breeze Alder in flower. Cock Lapwing from Southerness in fl.

Page of Sir William Jardine's Manuscript, "Callendar kept at Jardine Hall, 1829." See page 101.

MAR.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Winds daily.	Callendar, etc.
3.	35 risen during hour	36	29.9	S.E. by S. slight breeze.	Morning fine clear rather overcast in forenoon, from the Hoar frost. Trout[136] feeding on minnow and cod bait[137] killed one very well grown, took in middle of stream, but rather [yet ?] sluggish. Took minnow cod-bait[137] and other minnows in stomach.
4.	43	39	29.8-¼	N.N.E. morning slight breeze rising by 5 o'clock and at night nearly calm.	Day fine but dull feeling raw and cold. Lapwings[1] in large flocks. Black headed gulls[118] just getting the Black cap, the indication perceptible when passing at 40 yards.[119]
5.	43	41	|—|	N.E. slight Breeze.	Day dull but fine mild. Sparrows[138] and missel thrush[131] carry building materials. At night the —? —?—
6.	42	41	29.7	N. and N.E morn. calm, even slight br.	Day as yesterday In morn. few drops of rain. Pike[139] in good season. Trout[136] and par[140] rising at natural flies. Par[140] taking with fly. Very lank and in bad order. Kingfisher[63] in river.[8]
7.	44	42	29.6	N.E. slight breeze.	Day fine dull. Woodcocks[4] yet in plantations.
8.	45½	38	29.5-½	N.N.W. morn calm, Even sl. B.	Day fine, morn dull clearing and sunshine midday. Frogs[141] spawning and croaking, and most probably have been since commencement of month. Lapwings[1] paired.
9.	45½	36½	29.5	N.E. morn. calm even sl. B. Night calm clear.	Day fine, dull with occasional gleams of sunshine. Black Wagtail[46] pairing about rivers. Tussilago farfara[142] in flower.

MAR.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Winds daily.	Calendar, etc.
10.	38	36	29.4-½	N.E. morn calm. Midday and noon rather stormy Night calm.	Cold N.E. wind Gleams of sunshine, and showers with windy gusts. Grey Wagtails[143] on river[8] still single. Curlews[133] passing.[135]
11.	38	31	29.4	N.E. Nearly calm.	Day fine but cold. Cumberland hills[144] covered with snow. Black headed gulls[118] on Loch[2] heads now black.[119] Curlews[133] still passing up.[135] Drew Blacket Hole.[145] One sea trout[146] taken. Several common trout,[136] and many of them well grown. Bl H. Gull[118] at Loch.[2]
12.	[illegible]	38	29.4	S.W. morn but very calm. Even N.W. rather high.	Morning fine clear and calm slight frost during night. Kingfisher[63] in river.[8]
13.	36	30	29.3-½	Nearly due N. sharp breeze.	Day dull from the great smoke of the Moor burning.[147] Very raw and cold.
14.	34	28	29.4	N W. by W.	Day as yesterday. A strong W.N.W. wind and very cold. Redwings[103] still in flocks, a single Mountain Finch[71] seen. Black head gulls[118] total B. head[119] and their breeding scream.
15.	33½	25½	29.4-½	S.W. and at even S.E. clear and cold except under influence of sun.	Fine clear, frost sharp during night. Long-tailed Titmouse[143] in plantations.
16.	37	33½	29.2	S. blowing hard very cold S.S.W.	Day dull and threatening snow very cold and strong S. or S.W. wind. Herons[149] fishing about ditches and loch.[2] At this season they generally are nearer their breeding places.[150]
*17.	34½	32	29.2	S.E.	Still cold, a considerable fall of snow this morning, changing to rain, in forenoon and evening. Left home for Edinr.[151] and returned on 23rd.

MAR.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Winds daily.	Callendar, etc.
*18.	37½	38	29.2	S.E.	
*19.	|—|	50	|—|	S.	
*20.	45	39	29.2	N.W.	
*21.	42½	38½	29.4	N.	
*22.	46	40	|—|	E.	
23.	46	33	29.5-½ at night	|——|	Absent for the last week On 17 Fieldfares[66] near Raehills[65] The weather fine clear but cold.
24.	37	32	29.5	S.E. slight breeze.	
25.	39	37	29.5	S.W. very light.	
26.	44	|—|	29.5	|——|	
27.	|—|	|—|	|—|	|——|	
28.	|—|	35	29.1 at night	N.E. strong B.	
*29.	43	37	29	S.E. st. B.	Remaining same until 30 with strong S. and N.E gales evidently commencement of the Equinoctial.[152] On 29 Fieldfares[66] near Church,[153] and on 28 several flocks of Starlings[154] feeding with the Lapwings.[1] Larch[155] in flower.
*30.	43½	37	28.9	S.E. st. B.	
31.	42	30	29.9	S.E. st. B.	Morning cold with snow showers, continued through day by sleet. Evening rather milder, calm. Redwings,[108] Large flocks of Chaffinches[70] mixed with Green linnet[156] and a few Mountain finch[71] in sheltered places, the latter feeding on larch cones. A few Siskins.[157]

* Kept by George Bell[158] in my absence.

April, 1829.

APR.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Winds daily.	Callendar, etc.
1.	37	33	28.9-½	S.E. st. B. at even calm.	Morning snow with H. S.E. wind, by midday clear and snow gone, even fine and calm.
2.	41½	30	29	Nearly direct N. very boisterous.	Very boisterous with frequent snow and Hail showers. Barren Strawberry[159] been in flower for some days.
3.	42	32	29½	As on 2nd Showers of cold Rain.	As yesterday with little alteration.
4.	42	39	29.1	Nearly south.	Wind from the South and the day mild Morning dull by midday clear and shining. Crows[94] have young, and are reckoned early this season. Caltha palustris[160] in flower. Trout[156] feeding greedily.
5.	45½	42	28.8-½	South gentle.	Milder and with heavy showers of rain.
6.	48	40	28.6-¾	N.E. gentle.	6, and 7, Mild with occasional heavy showers on 7 partial thunder White rump[6] in Lochar Moss[161] Redwings[103] in small flocks at home[67] Queensberry[59] and Moffat Hills[162] covered with snow.
7.	42	37	28.7	As yesterday.	
8.	45	32½	28.8-¼	As yesterday Nearly calm.	Mild. Fieldfares[66] in flocks and a few Mountain finches[71] on the larches with Chaffinches[69] and Green linnets.[156]
9.	46	37	28.9	N.E. and evening nearly E.	As yesterday even more boisterous with showers.
10.	41	36½	28.8	Nearly N.	Very boisterous with heavy showers Snow on Moffat[162] and Wamphray Hills.[163]
11.	45	39	29½	S and S.E.	Windy but fair and mild. At night moon surrounded by very broad and wide halo.[164] Barometer fallen suddenly during night.

APR.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Winds daily.	Calendar, etc.
12.	46½	47½	28.6	N.E. Boist.	As yesterday. Rain in morn.
13.	47	41	28.3-¾ [165]	S.W. Boist. with heavy showers of R. and H.	Very high wind with tremendous blasts accompanied with heavy rain and Hail. Adoxa Mosch[166] in fl.
14.	48	46	28.6-½	S and S.W Boist At night stormy with rain.	Morning windy with showers Midday fine, even very stormy with heavy rain. Trout[136] rising well. Many entered the river[8] from the burns by late rains, few yet in perfect condition. Fieldfares[66] passing in flocks.
15.	47	47	28.3 [165]	S.W. Blowing hard.	Dull and showery, much rain during night. Larch[155] leaves half out Planes[167] bursting. Missel thrush[151] about half built.
16.	49	38	28.7	S.W. Breeze.	Morning from 6 o'clock with heavy showers, on the Hills snow. Hartfell[58] covered and Queensberry[59] tipped, the latter free from snow by 12 o'clock. A single Hirundo Riparia[11] by river,[8] first this year.
17.	47	42	29½	S.W. Morn. and Even calm. Midday Breeze.	Day fine slight breeze in forenoon, a few Hir. Riparia[11] about river,[8] also a pair of R. Dotterels.[168] Bat,[169] at dusk. Common owl[170] hooting much at dusk. Tussilago petasites[171] in full flower.
18.	47½	42½	29.2	S.W. after midday high.	Viola canina[172] in fl.
19.	48	43	29	Varying from S. to S E and nearly due North. The latter at night.	Fine, mild but with very heavy showers Plumb[173] and cherry[174] beginning to blossom on all exposures except N. Ribes peruviana[175] also.

Apr.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Winds daily.	Callendar, etc.
20.	50	38	29.2-½	S. and S W. calm with occasional gusts.	Calm mild clear and fine but with heavy showers from the Hills accompanied with Gusts of wind At night Bat[169] flying. Owl[170] hooting. Green linnet[156] has for ten days used his spring flight.
21.	50	43	29.3	S.E. sharp breeze.	Fine with a sharp br. during night Hoar frost.
22.	46	40	29.2	S E. very stormy.	Fine but with very boisterous wind during night and day. Broadleaved poplar[176] at side of garden door in flower. Norwegian maple.[177]
23.	47	38	29.3	S.E. moderate.	As yesterday wind not so high.
24.	44	46	29.4-½	S.E. moderate but in squalls.	Still windy and rather raw. Moffat Hills[162] white. Fieldfares[66] passing in flocks in evening.[178]
25.	44½	34	29.6	S.E. moderate by even nearly calm.	(25 to 29.) Weather nearly similar, on 28 very high wind with violent showers of rain and sleet. Fieldfares[66] passing.
26.	48	42	29.6-½	Nearly S. at midday. Even S W. Night S.E.	
27.	51	41	29.1-½	Due North with heavy squalls and Hail shs.	
28.	41	36	28.7	Due N. with heavy squalls and rain. Mercury rising fast.	
29.	41	31	29.3	Due North very cold blowing hard.	During night considerable fall of snow on Moffat Hills[162] and Wamphray[163]. Ice on Ponds ⅛ inch thick. Day very cold and blowy. Totanus Hippoleucus[18] on river.[8] Winter birds very late Fieldfares[66] yesterday

APR.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Winds daily.	Callendar, etc.
					passing. See note from Edinr. Observer[179] regarding woodcocks.[4] "Sporting Unusual. As a proof of the lateness of the "spring, and the prevalence of the strong easterly "winds, a sporting gentleman of Glasgow states that, "during the last fortnight, twenty-one woodcocks "have been killed in the woods of Mr Wallace of "Kelly.[180] These birds seem in fine condition, al- "though evidently on the *qui vive* for their homeward "flight, being very wary and not to be shot at after "the first rise. The last were killed upon the 11th, "making out a full eight months' shooting season, "from August 12th to the same day of April."[181]
30.	44	47	29.4	N.W. Blowing hard.	Very dull and showery cold and raw Common Swallow H. Urbica[12] flying about Lochmaben.[98] Probably has been there and about the Lochs[182] where insects have more abounded for some days.

May, 1829.

MAY.					
1.	50½	42	29¼	N.E	Day mild but pretty sharp N.E. wind. Snow nearly off the Upper Moffat Hills.[162] The melting during day very perceptible.
2.	48	40	28.8-¼	Nearly due North blowing hard.	Fine but still cold, during day blast of wind with hail. A fresh fall of snow on Hills during night, but which nearly disappeared during day.

MAY.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Winds daily.	Callendar, etc.
3.	54	38	28.9	Strong S.W.	Morning dull strong S.W. wind Rained heavily from 11 o'clock till half past Four when suddenly cleared to pleasant sunshine. Went out then to walk, saw flock of fieldfares[66] passing and wheeling round young plantations as if in search of roosting place. A single Swift H. Apus[21] and in front of house a pair of Window Swallows Martelets[20] playing around and alighting on the foundation of an old nest chirupping and as if congratulating each other on the revisit of an old and well known residence after a long journey. Had they just arrived? They certainly were not previously at this spot. Never before saw fieldfares[66] in flocks with the swallow[12] here before. Pairs have been known to remain longer[183] S. Trochilus[10] by a letter from Twizel[184] is arrived there No other summer birds.[185]
4.	50	44	29.1-½	N.W. Strong Breeze.	Day fine rather warm still a strong breeze, Snow nearly from hills, Sylvia Trochilus,[10] yesterday not one was to be heard today the plantations are full. Cuckoo[19] heard in evening for first time. Common swallow[12] seen. Many were seen previously at Lochmaben[98] but not here. Anemone nemorosa[186] in flower in woods, honeysuckle[187] now in full leaf, planes[167] bursting rapidlye.
5.	47	49	29.2	S.S.W. blowing hard.	Heavy rain or very thick and damp all day. Strong Wind Several Swifts.[21]

MAY.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Winds daily.	Callendar, etc.
6.	55	46	29.2	S.W. Blowing hard.	Dull but fine blowing hard. In evening very stormy.
7.	54	48	29.2	N.W. Blowing hard.	Fine clear but strong N.W. wind. Geum rivale[188] in flower.
8.	52½	51	29.5	S.W. blowing hard.	Morning rainy Day dull and threatening. Winchat[7] Horse-chestnut[189] nearly in leaf. Larch[155] commencing to burst.
9.	54½	49	29.5-¼	S W Blowing hard.	
10.	60 at 12 o'c'ock	52	29.6	S.W. calm and sultry.	Morning dull, clearing about noon with [clear sun ?] very sultry and calm. Whitethroat.[25]
11.	57½	47	29.6	N.E.	Day fine bright, slight breeze. Sylvia Sibalatrix.[190]
12.	59	44	29.6	N.W.	Fine clear. Land rail[191] seen, probably a week earlier said to be seen by Nichol's[192] boys. Asparagus[193] Sedge Warbler.[22]
13.	55	50	29.4-½	Nearly South.	Fine clear Black Italian Poplar[194] in flower. Horse chestnut[189] in leaf. Larch[155] is now fully in leaf. Oak[195] bursting peels well. Common white lily[196] N. Poeticus[197] coming into flower.
14.	51½	46	29.4-½	Morning S. Even. nearly due N.	Dull close and mild Slight [rain ?] during day. Gulls[116] at Loch[2] eggs.[119] Viola palustris[198] in full flower.
15.	|—|	48	29.5-½	N W.	Morn as yesterday, clear and fine at even No rain.
16.	52	50	|—|	Nearly calm.	Day fine. Mild Land rail[191] calling. Spotted fly-catcher[30] in garden.[67]. Anthus arboreus[17] and most probably a day or two earlier.

MAY.	Thermometer. Morn.	Even.	Barometer. Inches.	Winds daily.	Callendar, etc.
17.	57	|—|	29.6	E. Slight Breeze.	
18.	|·—|	|—|	|—|	|————|	
19.	65	50	29.4-½	|————|	
	at 12, 69				
20.	61	48	29.6	E. Slight Breeze.	
21.	|- |	45	|- |	Morn. North Midday and Even E. slight breeze.	
22.	55	47	29.6	S. nearly calm during day.	
23.	64	58	29.6	South. at Night very High.	
24.	53	47	29.6-½	N.W. Sharp Breeze.	
25.	57	47½	30	E. Strong Breeze Even calm.	
26.	56	45½	30½	E. St. Br.	
27.	55	52	29.9	Nearly west calm.	
28.	61	55	29.8	Very calm.	
29.	68	52	29.7-¼	Nearly N. Day calm. Even sl. B.	
30.	62	52	29.7-¼	Nearly N. calm.	
31.	62	52	29.6	Nearly N. calm even point West.	

Notes on Sir William Jardine's Manuscript.

01 The year 1826 is famous locally as "the year of the short corn." There was no rain from May till harvest; the corn was so short that it could not be reaped but was pulled up by hand. The people washed and ground the roots of grass, etc., for fodder.

1 *Vanellus Cristatus.* Resort to their breeding places in February; eggs in some seasons are found as early as the end of March.

2 Perch-hall Loch, half mile east of Jardine Hall. Partially drained in 1814. Now (1909) completely drained, and planted.

3 About 10 miles N.-E. of Jardine Hall.

4 *Scolopax Rusticula.* At this season of the year (March) woodcock are nowadays (1910) especially numerous in Dumfriesshire. From subsequent entries in the "Callendar" it seems probable that (although Sir W. J. does not notice it) the species bred locally. (See Note 181.)

5 This pack, which was in existence in the eighteenth century, still flourishes. In 1826, James Johnston of Straiton and Champfleurie, and William D. Gillon of Wallhouse, were joint masters. Sir W. J. does not appear to have hunted regularly with the L. and S. (James H. Rutherford, *in litt.* 15, ix. 09.)

6 The Wheatear: *Saxicola Œnanthe.* "In 1907 this species was noticed near Dumfries on March 19th; but it is not until towards the end of that month, or in the early days of April, that the bird usually puts in an appearance." (Gladstone, Hugh S.: *Birds of Dumfriesshire*, 1910, p. 9.)

7 *Pratincola Rubetra.* A somewhat late date for the first appearance of this species.

8 The River Annan, which flows close to Jardine Hall.

9 I have been unable to trace this old house.

10 The Willow Wren: *Phylloscopus Trochilus.* "From ten years' observation, the date of the first arrival near Dumfries varies from the 14th to the 25th of April." (*Birds of Dumfriesshire*, p. 28.)

11 The Sand-Martin: *Cotile Riparia.* A late date for the first appearance of this species, the "usual date of their arrival being between April 8th and 12th." (*Birds of Dumfriesshire*, p. 68.)

12 The Swallow (*Hirundo Rustica*) is presumably here referred to in view of Sir W. J.'s distinct reference to the Martin on 3rd May, 1829 (q.v.). 30th April would be an exceptionally late date for the first appearance of the Swallow. "If an average date for their arrival is permissible, it would seem to lie between April 16th and 20th." (*Birds of Dumfriesshire*, p. 62.) (See Note 15.)

13 10½ miles S.-W. of Jardine Hall.

14 William Thomas Carruthers of Dormont, a friend and correspondent of Sir W. J. Dormont is eight miles S. of Jardine Hall.

[15] I know of no Dugaldston (*sic*) Loch. Dougalston Loch, in the parish of New Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire, is "4½ furlongs by 1 furlong, contains an islet, and is noted for its rare aquatic plants." (*Cassell's Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1896.) If this is the place intended by Sir W. J., it would be some 64 miles N.-W. of Jardine Hall. In Dumfriesshire the earliest date of the arrival of the Swallow that I know of is 26th March in 1903.

[16] Sir W. J. has here pasted in a newspaper cutting, which he states is from *Dumfries Courier*, April, 1826. I have, however, examined the files of this newspaper of that date without finding it.

[17] The Tree-Pipit: arrives late in April or early in May.

[18] The Common Sandpiper. Rather a late date for first appearance; usually arrives at its nesting haunts about the third week of April.

[19] *Cuculus Canorus.* A very late date to hear this species for the first time in the year.

[20] The Martin: *Chelidon Urbica.* "The Martlet, or Window Swallow" of Sir W. J. (*Nat. Lib.*, 1839, vol. ix., p. 400). A late date for the first arrival of this species.

[21] The Swift: *Cypselus Apus.* The 9th May is the average date for the arrival of this species.

[22] The Sedge Warbler: *Acrocephalus Phragmitis.* A late date for first arrival.

[23] The Rock Pipit: *Anthus Obscurus.* Sir W. J. would meet with this species on the Solway, not at Jardine Hall.

[24] "About 7 drachms" is the weight given by Rev. F. O. Morris. (*Hist. Brit. Birds*, 1870, vol. II., p. 149.)

[25] *Sylvia Cinerea.* A late date for first arrival.

[26] The Garden Warbler: *Sylvia Hortensis.* A late date for the arrival of this species.

[27] Adder's Tongue. Mr R. Service wrote to me: "I saw the Adder's Tongue fern fairly plentiful at what must have been the identical place in May, 1908." (*In litt.* 18, ix., 1909.)

[28] In Kirkcudbrightshire, 24 miles S.S.-W. of Jardine Hall: one of Sir W. J.'s favourite hunting grounds, both botanical and ornithological.

[29] *Ulex Europæus.* Rather early.

[30] *Muscicapa Grisola.* An average date for first arrival. "First appearance within the last few years between 13th and 17th May." (J. Rutherford, *in litt.* 16, ix., 1909.)

[31] Lt.-Col. William Grierson. "He resided in a house in St. Michael Street (Dumfries) very nearly opposite to St. Michael's Church. It was a very commodious house, with a nice productive and flower garden fronting to the Dock Park." . . . The house "was afterwards, along with the garden, split up and sold in portions." (Sir Alexander Grierson, *in litt.* 22 ix. 1909.) Lt.-Col. Grierson, second son of Sir Robert Grierson, 5th Bart. of

Lag, b. 7th August, 1778, m. Jane, daughter of Thomas Beattie, d. 30th November, 1865, and was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard, Dumfries, leaving his Dumfries house and property of Barndennoch, Glencairn, Dumfriesshire, to his daughter, Margaret Elizabeth, who m. firstly, 25th January, 1860, David Baird Hope-Johnstone; and secondly, 21st April, 1871, John Henry Gordon. "The Dumfries property was 'split up,' as above stated, in or about 1872, and Barndennoch sold to Major William M'Call in 1897." (J. Henderson, *in litt.* 11. x. 09.)

[32] Medlar: *Mespilus Germanica.*

[33] Five miles N.N.-W. of Jardine Hall. The residence in 1826 of John James Hope-Johnstone, which Sir W. J. would pass when driving to Edinburgh.

[34] *Fraxinus Excelsior, var.*

[35] 20 miles S.S.-W. of Jardine Hall. The residence in 1828 of Douglas Hamilton Craik.

[36] *Potentilla Nepalensis.* A red flowered East Indian species, frequently met with in gardens. An old-fashioned border plant. Rather an early date for fl.

[37] Now called *Buda Rubra var. Marina* or Sands mercury.

[38] Scurvy Grass: *Cochlearia Officinalis.* Rather early. "This might be *C. Danica*" (G. F. Scott-Elliot, *in litt.* 3, ix. 1909).

[39] *Saxifraga Granulata.*

[40] "Might be *Rathyrus Maritimus,* in which case a very interesting record; or it might be *Ononis Arvensis*: Rest-harrow." (G. F. Scott-Elliot *in litt.* 3, ix. 1909.)

[41] *Aquilegia Vulgaris, var.*

[42] 9½ miles S.S.-E. of Jardine Hall. The residence in 1828 of Sir W. J.'s friend, John Dalrymple Murray.

[43] *Staphyla Pinnata.*

[44] *Cytisus Scoparius, var.?*

[45] Roughly speaking, the Barony of Ross may be described as comprising two-thirds, and lying towards the south-east, of the parish of Kirkmichael, Dumfriesshire; it gives the title of "Viscount Ross" to the Duke of Buccleuch.

[46] Presumably the Pied Wagtail: *Motacilla Lugubris.*

[47] The Dipper: *Cinclus Aquaticus.* "I usually hear the song of this cheery bird on bright sunny days in January." (J. Rutherford *in litt.* 16, ix. 1909.) The Dipper sings far more frequently in December than in the other winter months.

[48] *Laurustinus.* "Naturally flowering hereabouts in late December, and in January. Regularly suffers from severe frosts, and the flowers are continually destroyed. The plant is, however, an evergreen and the foliage is consequently not shed. The foliage is, I think, very seldom, if ever, frosted." (R. Service, *in litt.* 11, x. 1909.)

[49] *Azalea Præcox,* early.

[50] "Salmon spawn in the River Annan from November to

March. I have seen them on the beds in October, but it is not usual." (P. A. Pasley-Dirom, *in litt.* 7, ix. 09.) The close-time for salmon (*Salmo Salar*) on the River Annan is now (1910) November 16th to February 24th.

51 Christmas Rose. "Rather an early date for the old form of *H. Niger*." (R. Service, *in litt.* 28, ix. 1909.)

52 Primrose; very early.

53 Early.

54 Common Hepatica; early.

55 Early.

56 A name commonly given by old-time fowlers and naturalists to the females and immature males of the Golden-Eye: *Clangula Glaucion*. "The mistake no doubt originated in, and is partly excused by, the facts that the birds called Morillons were often of opposite sexes, and differed greatly from the adult male Golden-Eye, whose full and beautiful plumage is not assumed until the second year." (Newton, Alfred: *Dict. Birds*, 1893-1896, p. 593.)

57 Bastard Box; early.

58 2651 feet. 16 miles N. of Jardine Hall.

59 2285 feet. 10 miles N.-W. of Jardine Hall.

60 About 1000 feet.

61 Dinwiddie Hill, 740 feet.

62 *Clangula Glaucion*. (See Note 56.)

63 *Alcedo Ispida*.

64 "An unusual marking of barometer." (J. Rutherford, *in litt.* 16, ix. 1909.)

65 *Gallinago Cœlestis*.

66 *Turdus Pilaris*. (See Notes 178 and 183.)

67 Jardine Hall. Lat., 55 deg. 10 min. 30 sec. N.; Long., 3 deg. 25 min. W.; Alt., 190 feet above sea level.

68 The Tree-Creeper (*Certhia Familiaris*) is heard irregularly during the winter months.

69 *Fringilla Cœlebs*.

70 "Owing to a partial and temporary separation of the sexes [in winter] the name Cœlebs, or bachelor, was used by Linnæus in reference to the deserted males." (Howard Saunders: *Man. Brit. Birds*, 1899, p. 183.) Sir W. J.'s observation is therefore of interest.

71 The Brambling: *Fringilla Montifringilla*.

72 5½ miles W.N.-W. of Jardine Hall. The highest point on the Applegirth Estate, overlooking the Vale of the Annan, and also part of the Dryfe Valley.

73 *Helianthus Tuberosus*: Jerusalem Artichoke, a winter vegetable.

74 Sir W. J. writes in 1843: "The Goosander, *Mergus Merganser* . . . Goosander male. Dun Diver, female, of British Authors. . . . The plumage of the sexes for the first year is nearly similar, but the males and females were long by

many considered distinct species, and were known under the names of Goosander and Dun Diver, *Mergus Merganser* and *Castor*. The fact of their identity has, however, been long since proved." (*Nat. Lib.*, 1843, vol. xiv., pp. 177, 178.)

75 Lesser Periwinkle; rather early.

76 *Podicipes Fluviatilis.*

77 Canadian Alder, early.

78 *Anas Boscas.*

79 *Fuligula Cristata.*

80 *Alauda Arvensis.* Skylarks do flock largely in winter; nevertheless "immense" flocks would nowadays be remarkable so far as this part of the county of Dumfries is concerned.

81 *Querquedula Crecca.*

82 *Mareca Penelope.*

83 The Bean Goose: *Anser Segetum.* This is believed to have been the prevailing species of Goose visiting the Solway in Sir W. J.'s time.

84 *Larus Canus*, the Common Gull, may here be referred to, but it is not so common in Dumfriesshire as its name implies; the most common gull inland being the Black-headed Gull, *L. Ridibundus.*

85 The Ring Dove: *Columba Palumbus.*

86a "I should fancy this was more common in olden days than now." . . . "When I was a boy I seem to recollect the Annan much more often frozen across than now. . . . One year (I think spring of 1906) the Annan was frozen across for a considerable time. The curlers deserted the curling-pond, which was spoilt by snow, for the river." (P. A. Pasley-Dirom, *in litt.* 9, ix. 1909.)

86b *Mergus Merganser.* (See Note 74.)

87 *Rallus Aquaticus.*

88 The low lying fields on the banks of the Annan.

89 *Plectrophanes Nivalis.* As regards this species being seen at such a low altitude (i.e., *circa* 200 ft.), Mr R. Service wrote to me: "I have seen these birds down on the shore and along the Nith sides at end of September, and fairly often during the later months of winter in similar low altitudes, but I think only after violent northerly or north-easterly winds." (*In litt.* 11, x. 1909.)

90 *Perdix Cinerea.*

91 *Galanthus Nivalis.* Rather a late date for first flower.

92 *Botaurus Stellaris.* A notable rarity, even in 1829. "Formerly not uncommon; is now a rare accidental winter visitor. . . . Unfortunately there are no records of this species having nested in the county, and it is improbable that it has done so within at any rate the last hundred years." (*Birds of Dumfriesshire*, pp. 233, 237.)

93 *Larus Glaucus.* This was probably the specimen which passed into the Edinburgh Museum in 1876, labelled as "obtained on the Solway" and "from the Jardine Collection." The specimen

has since been destroyed. There are only five records of the occurrence of this species in Dumfriesshire. (*Birds of Dumfriesshire*, p. 439.)

94 The Rook: *Corvus Frugilegus*. There is an old saying that Rooks begin to build on the first Sunday of March. Mr R. Service wrote to me: "I can hardly exactly tabulate dates *re* Rooks, but let us say (1) Mid January for Rooks returning to nesting stations in mild seasons, of course not to remain continuously; (2) begin building, 15th February; (3) my first date for eggs is March 16th, but I think that is exceptional." (*In litt.* 11, x. 1909.)

95 In open winters they sometimes pair in January.

96 *Lepus Europæus*. March or April is the more usual time.

97 Probably the Whooper Swan: *Cygnus Musicus*.

98 3½ miles S. of Jardine Hall. (See Note 182.)

99 In some seasons, pair in January.

100 *Corvus Corone*. Early.

101 *Pica Rustica*. Early.

102 Early.

103 *Erithacus Rubecula*: A very pertinacious songster, except in severest weather.

104 The *Paridæ*. Early.

105 *Apis Mellifica*. An average date to appear. "Heath borders, must mean the borders in the garden planted with species of Heather: or an *Ericarium*, as was the case in the old generation of gardens. Here the common hive bee must be intended." (R. Service, *in litt.* 28, ix. 1909.)

106 *Turdus Merula*. Rather early.

107 "There is some ambiguity about this remark. Does it mean new potatoes that have been forced in a pit; or an early variety of potatoes that have been stored in a pit, and some taken on that day for dinner?" (J. Rutherford, *in litt.* 16, ix. 1909.) But Mr R. Service wrote to me as regards Sir W. J.'s note: "'Forced' in a glass framed pit, as was the regular custom then." (*In litt.* 28, ix. 1909.)

108 *Turdus Iliacus*.

109 *Eranthis Hiemalis*. A fair average date.

110 *Turdus Musicus*. Heard irregularly during Winter on sunny days.

111 *Aceraciæ*. Average date.

112 Tartarian Maple: *Acer Tartaricum*. Average date of fl.

113 Water Crowfoot. "Extraordinarily early. I should expect some warm water in the place where it grew." (G. F. Scott-Elliot, *in litt.* 3, ix. 1909.)

114 Green Hellebore, or Bear's Foot. "Fl. early Spring." (Bentham & Hooker: *Handbook Brit. Flora*, 1904, p. 12.)

115 Heard irregularly during Winter on sunny days.

116 Nothing unusual.

117 *Crocus Satirus*. An average date.

118 *Larus Ridibundus.*

119 It is not till April that the "black" feathers of the head are in complete perfection. Eggs are laid towards the end of April or in May. Mr P. H. Bahr, in his paper "On the Supposed 'Colour-Change' and the Spring Moult of the Black-headed Gull," states: "The conclusions I have arrived at are as follows: (1) That individuals vary in the amount of black on the crown in the winter plumage, and that this variation has given rise to the belief that a 'colour-change' takes place. (2) That no 'colour-change' occurs. (3) That a moult takes place usually about the beginning of February, and under natural conditions takes about a week to complete, and that it not only embraces the head, but the breast and back as well. (4) That birds of the previous year occasionally assume the black hood of the breeding plumage, while retaining the immature dress on back and wings." (*Brit. Birds Mag.*, Vol. III., pp. 105-111.)

120 Early.

121 Lesser Tortoiseshell Butterfly.

122 Sir W. J. must have made a mistake here. The species hibernates in the imago state and emerges in Summer season. A very early date for its appearance.

123 *Alnus Glutinosa.* Rather early.

124 An average date.

125 *Talpa Europæus.* Early. Moles do not hibernate. They pair in March or April, and have young in May and June.

126 *Gallinago Gallinula.* Rather a late date; though the species has been seen in Dumfriesshire as late as March.

127 *Mezereon*; a late date for first fl.

128 Usually pair about a fortnight later.

129 Farm-yard geese. Early.

130 Hardly to be expected for another fortnight. Their song often heard even during Winter.

131 *Turdus Viscivorus.* As a nesting species this is one of our earliest. Sir William Jardine writes in 1832 as follows: "Fifteen years ago they were rarely to be seen, but in consequence of the increased extent of plantations, they are now frequently met with in pairs, or in parties of five or six." (*Birds of Dumfriesshire*, p. 1.)

132 Early.

133 *Numenius Arquata.*

134 Moors.

135 March 1st is an early date for such a concerted movement as these observations would seem to record. The average date during thirteen years, for the *first arrival* of this species at their breeding places in Eskdalemuir, was 27th February, according to the late Richard Bell of Castle O'er; but it should be remembered that this average was only for *first arrivals* there. "Curlews pass up at a much later date (say March 10th) in great numbers *en*

masse, probably going to Northern European haunts." (R. Service, *in litt.* 28, ix. 1909.)

136 *Salmo Fario.* "It depends on the season. If an early season, it is quite likely that for half-an-hour, or an hour, on a sunny day with fly hatching out they would feed greedily. Whether they would be in good condition or not, is another question." (P. A. Pasley-Dirom, *in litt.* 7, ix. 1909.) The close-time for Burn-Trout on the River Annan is now (1910) November 16th to February 24th.

137 "Cod-bait, cad-bait, or cadis-bait," *vide The Art of Angling* by Thomas Best (eleventh ed., 1822, p. 23). "Cod-bait may probably be the little bottom fish known locally as 'Bairdie,' but I never heard the name 'Cod-bait' before. 'Bairdie,' i.e., The Loach = *Nemachilus Barbatulus*, so called from the barbules on the chin." (R. Service, *in litt.* 11, x. 1909.)

138 The House Sparrow: *Passer Domesticus.* Early.

139 *Esox Lucius.* Early.

140 The young of *Salmo Salar.* Early.

141 *Rana Temporaria.* An early date.

142 Common Colt's foot. A somewhat early date.

143 *Motacilla Melanope.* They do not pair till about a week or ten days later.

144 From about 1000 to 2500 ft. 30 to 40 miles S.S.-E. of Jardine Hall.

145 Still (1910) a noted salmon and sea-trout pool in the Annan.

146 *Salmo Trutta.* "We have never caught sea-trout in the R. Annan before April (Rod and Line), except Kelts: though once on 29th February, I forget which year, after I had returned a sea-trout to the river, I became almost certain it was a new-run one; but it was too late then to make sure. . . . I have seen a villager who said he got a fresh-run sea-trout on 25th February one year when some of the villagers had leave to use a Rake-net." (P. A. Pasley-Dirom, *in litt.* 7, ix. 1909.)

147 "The legal period for making Muirburn or for setting fire to any Heath or Muir in Scotland, is now (1910) from 1st November to 11th April, but Proprietors of wet lands in their own occupation may burn heath between 11th and 25th April, or may authorise their Tenants of such wet lands to do so, provided that the Writing authorising such burning, when the lands are in the occupation of Tenants, shall, previous to such burning, have been recorded in the Sheriff Court Books of the County within which such lands are situated. The above Provisions are enacted in Sections 4, 6, and 7 of The Game (Scotland) Act, 1772." (13 Geo. III., Cap. 54.)

148 *Acredula Caudata Rosea.* I am not aware of the occurrence of the Continental form, *Acredula Caudata Europæa*, in Dumfriesshire.

149 *Ardea Cinerea.*

150 Usually resort to their breeding places in February.

151 62 miles by road from Jardine Hall.

152 *Vernal Equinox*, 21st March; *Autumnal Equinox*, 22nd September. The belief that there occurs an unusual frequency of gales and storms at these dates has been unsupported by the records of carefully conducted and long continued observations.

153 Applegirth Kirk. Built in 1760. The seating was renewed in 1808, and a private gallery built, by Sir Alexander Jardine. It was here Sir W. J. attended worship. He was buried in Applegirth Kirkyard, 27th November, 1874.

154 *Sturnus Vulgaris*. Sir William Jardine, writing in 1832, says: "It is found in flocks during Autumn and Spring, but few in number, having diminished much of late years. In 1819 and 1820 flocks of many hundreds frequented the holms on the Annan, but of late not more than from ten to twenty have been seen together." Again, he writes in 1839 from Newbie House, Annan: "A pair of Starlings bred in a hole in one of the large trees in front; the first time I have ever known any remain over Summer." (*Birds of Dumfriesshire*, p. 106.) The species may now (1910) be said to be excessively abundant.

155 *Larix Europœa*. An early date; fl. about 20th April; l. about 10 days earlier.

156 The Greenfinch: *Ligurinus Chloris*. They congregate in flocks in Autumn. "The breeding season of this species is very prolonged, nests being commonly found from April to September." (*Birds of Dumfriesshire*, p. 69.)

157 *Carduelis Spinus*.

158 Mr James Bell writes me: "My father, George Bell, entered the service of Sir William Jardine at Jardine Hall in 1827 or 1828. He transferred his services to the Marquis of Queensberry in 1837, and acted as factor on the Queensberry Estates of Kinmount, Torthorwald, Tinwald, etc., under three Marquises: John, Archibald, and Sholto. He retired about 1869, and was (rather strange to say) succeeded by Sir W. J.'s son, the late Sir Alexander. He died 1873." (*In litt.* 28, ix. 1909.)

159 Strawberry-leaved Cinquefoil: *Potentilla Fragariastrum*. An early date.

160 Marsh Marigold. Rather a late date for first fl.

161 11 miles S.S.-W. of Jardine Hall.

162 About 1000 to 2500 feet.

163 About 1000 to 2000 feet.

164 A sign of unsettled weather, confirmed by the weather of following days. The atmosphere being heavily moisture-laden, the ring or halo is a circle of refracted moon-light.

165 Remarkably low.

166 *Adoxa Moschatellina*: Moscatel. Fl. about April.

167 ? Sycamore: *Acer Pseudo Platinus*. An average date.

168 The Ringed Plover: *Ægialtis Hiaticola*. "The Ringed

Dotterel (*Charadrius Hiaticola*)" of Sir W. J. (*Nat. Lib.*, 1842, Vol. xii., p. 299.) "Ringed Plover are usually very conservative in returning to their breeding-haunts, where they may be looked for from April 17th to 23rd." (*Birds of Dumfriesshire*, p. 365.)

169 *Vespertilio Pipistrellus.* An average date.

170 Probably the Tawny Owl: *Syrnium Aluco.*

171 Giant's Colt's foot, or Butterbur: *Petasitis Vulgaris.* An average date.

172 Dog Violet. An average date.

173 Plum: *Prunus Domestica.* Cult. var., early.

174 *Cerasus Vulgaris.* Cult. var., early.

175 ? *Ribes Punctatum*: the dotted leaved Black Currant. Rather early.

176 ? *Populus Balsamifera var. Candicans.*

177 *Acer Platanoides.*

178 "A familiar observation in April evenings when clear. These are then going E. high in air, heading for Summer home." (R. Service, *in litt.* 28, ix. 1909.)

179 *Edinburgh Observer*, No. 839, of Tuesday, April 21st, 1829.

180 Kelly House is 85 miles N.-W. of Jardine Hall, in the Parish of Inverkip, Renfrewshire. The lands of Kelly were acquired from James III. prior to 1488 by a family of the name of Bannatyne, descended from the Bannatynes of Kames, Bute; they held it till 1792, when John Wallace acquired it. He built Kelly House in 1793, and Robert Wallace was the occupier in 1830. The latter was M.P. for Greenock 1831-1846, and was one of the champions, with Sir Rowland Hill, of penny postage. About 1890 the house was re-built by Mr Alexander Stephen, shipbuilder, Linthouse, at a cost of £30,000. It may be added that on 5th December, 1913, the house was totally destroyed by fire, which is believed to have been the work of Suffragettes. (*Daily Mail*, 6, xii., 1913.)

181 Woodcock are now (1911) "protected" between February 1st and October 1st, both dates exclusive, in Dumfriesshire. (See Note 4.)

182 The names of the Lochmaben Lochs are: (1) Castle Loch; (2) Kirk Loch; (3) Broomhill, or Halleaths Loch, drained away in 1906; (4) Mill Loch; (5) Ure Loch; (6) Hightae Loch; (7) Blind Lochs, now mere tarns and not worth mentioning. (See Note 98.)

183 Fieldfares would appear nowadays (1910) to often remain later with us than in Sir W. J.'s time. "It has been a not uncommon event during the last thirty years, and one that draws the attention of the most casual natural history observer." (R. Service, *in litt.* 28, ix. 1909.)

184 Twizell House, in Northumberland. 60 miles N.-E. of Jardine Hall. The residence in 1829 of Sir W. J.'s friend, correspondent, and collaborator, Prideaux John Selby.

185 "The various items recorded in the 'Callendar' for May 3rd show clearly that a 'migration rush' was occurring, but such

events were unknown by that name in Sir W. J.'s time." (R. Service, *in litt.* 28, ix. 1909.)

186 "Wood anemone. First flower—1907, 30th March; 1908, 2nd April; 1909, 11th April." (J. Rutherford, *in litt.* 16, ix. 1909.)

187 *Lonicera Periclymenum*. A late date for first l.

188 Water Avens. An early date.

189 *Æsculus Hippocastanum*. A very late date for first l.

190 The Wood-wren. A late date for first arrival.

191 *Crex Pratensis*. A late date for first appearance, which seldom deviates more than a couple of days on either side of April 29th.

192 James Nichol was what is locally termed "odd-man" at Jardine Hall. He worked in the gardens, looked after the fishing, carried the bag out shooting, etc., in fact did "odd jobs." "He was at one time gamekeeper to Sir Alexander, Sir W. J.'s father, and was a great character. Sir W. J. and he had many an expedition together." (A. Chapman, *in litt.* 22, xii. 1909.)

193 *Asparagus Officinalis*. This early date shows the vegetable had been "forced."

194 *Populus Nigra*; ? *var. Pyramidalis*. A late date for first fl.

195 *Quercus Robur*. Rather early.

196 ? Lily-of-the-valley: *Convallaria Majalis*. An average date.

197 *Narcissus Poeticus*: Pheasant's-Eye Narcissus. An average date for fl.

198 Marsh Violet. "Fl. Spring and early Summer; the petalless flowers in Summer." (Bentham & Hooker: *Handbook Brit. Flora*, 1904, pp. 53, 54.)

3 9088 00014 4758
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES